

JEW STATE IN AFRICA

England Proffers Land For an Autonomous Colony.

OFFER DISCUSSED AT BASEL

Zionist Conference, Having Little Hope of Acquiring Palestine, May Accept—Lord Rothschild Opposes, Zangwill Favors, Plans.

London, Aug. 23.—The English Jews are deeply interested in the announcement made by Dr. Theodore Herzl, president of the sixth Zionist congress at its opening at Basel, Switzerland, that Great Britain, in view of the collapse of the project to establish Jews on the Sinai peninsula, had offered the Zionists a large tract of territory in east Africa for colonization by the Jews, who would be given an autonomous government under British suzerainty. While some opposition is expected, they believe that the congress will accept the proposition.

It is pointed out that there is a great difference between the acquisition of Palestine for the establishment of a Jewish state, as originally contemplated by the Zionists, and the proposal of the British government, which simply contemplates the establishment of a Jewish colony in a section of the British empire needing development. When in London, Dr. Herzl called at the foreign office and consulted with the officials there in regard to the British attitude with respect to the Sinai peninsula, but Great Britain was not willing to do more than make the proposal announced by Dr. Herzl.

Rothschild's Explanation.
Lord Rothschild said to a newspaper representative:

"Fearing Jewish emigration from the British Isles, the government has offered a tract of land in east Africa to Jews emigrating there. They will have only the rights and privileges of British subjects, the same as their brethren enjoy here and elsewhere in the empire. They will be under British rule, the same as they would be under American rule if they were located within American territory. In other words they will simply be colonists. I do not know whether the proposition will be accepted."

As Dr. Herzl did not disclose the proposal before announcement to the congress at Basel the Jews here are not aware of its exact terms, but the majority of the Jews in England are said to oppose its acceptance. Israel Zangwill and Sir Francis Montefiore, who are at Basel, will, it is believed, uphold the proposal.

The editor of a Jewish newspaper said:

"In any event a refuge is not desired for the Jews of England or America, but for those of Russia, Roumania and other European states, whose condition can only be improved by emigration."

The editor reiterated that the idea of acquiring Palestine has not been abandoned even in view of the British proposal being accepted.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Admiral Evans Refuses to Regard Governor Taft's Orders.

Washington, Aug. 23.—A conference has been held in the war department between Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling and Acting Secretary of War Sanger to settle a long pending controversy between Governor Taft and Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station. The controversy has at times waxed rather tart, and this is not the first time these departments have been appealed to.

The question at issue is whether naval officers attached to the Asiatic station and detailed for duty in the Philippine Islands are under jurisdiction of the commander in chief of the Asiatic station or the civil governor of the Philippines. It is charged that Admiral Evans has been in the habit of detaching naval officers from duty in the Philippines without consultation with Governor Taft. He recently ordered Lieutenant Commander James M. Helm, who since March, 1890, has been on duty at Cavite, to return to the fleet. Governor Taft desired Lieutenant Commander Helm to remain on duty at Cavite.

No definite decision was reached at the conference. Acting Secretary Darling said Secretary Moody had previously passed on this same matter and he did not care to go back of the secretary's action. Meanwhile the order for Lieutenant Commander Helm's detachment stands.

Arabic Insanity Remedy.

An Arabic "remedy" for insanity is to shut up the patient for a fortnight in a dark room and make him eat seven young dogs.

Spain.

Spain is divided into forty-nine provinces, each of which has its own parliament, chosen by popular suffrage, under restrictions, and every commune has its own local administration under an elected ayuntamiento and an alcalde chosen thereby.

Breicks.

No improvement in burning bricks has been found for the last 100 years.

Clock Divisions.

We have sixty divisions on the dial of our clocks and watches because the old Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, used the Babylonian system of dividing time, and that system was sexagesimal.

WORK FOR EX-CONVICTS

Mrs. Ballington Booth's Efforts to Reclaim Men.

HER EXPERIENCES IN PRISONS.

Stories of Those Who Reformed Told at a Meeting in Interest of the Undertaking. "The Little Mother" Does Not Believe That 5 Per Cent of Prisoners Have Returned to Evil Ways.

In the rooms of the board of trade and transportation, in New York, a meeting in the interest of prison work was addressed by Mrs. Ballington Booth and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin, says the New York Times. W. J. Schieffelin introduced Mrs. Booth, who said:

"There is a great responsibility to be faced by the state or the Christian church in the fact that there are 54,000 prisoners in our state prisons. I believe, after seven years' work, that the enormous expense to the state could be lessened largely and that the problem of the prisons can be solved by closely looking into the lives of the prisoners and particularly their struggles when they get out again into the world. It is my joy that there are hundreds who have been hopeless who are now beyond the reach of temptation, good citizens who are splendid examples to the others who feel that, having been prisoners, they are beyond hope."

"I have seen them shadowed, drawn back and railroaded to jail simply because they were ex-convicts. We don't go to governors for pardons and solicit names begging for pardons. We believe that those sentenced must suffer for their crimes. We do believe, however, that the man punished need not necessarily be punished again after he is free."

"In the state prison at Trenton there was a prisoner who was a man of education. He was a noted forger, and one day he believed in Jesus Christ, and from the worst he became the humblest and the best of the prisoners. The warden, who was not a Christian, after watching the man for a year, told me that all work would be sufficiently recompensed if I really changed the man. He was sure that the man would be back soon after serving his sentence. We took him to one of our homes of hope, and he is today an honored and trusted man. He has a record of five years' faithful service, and I think that enough to prove his real reformation."

"There was a man in Sing Sing prison, and when I asked to see him the warden said that he was the worst man there, treacherous even to his fellows. He had tried twice to burn the prison and was guilty of two assaults with a knife. When I saw him, I tried to get under the mass of damaging testimony against the man and at himself. He glared and told me his record. He said that he was sick of himself. Some time later he told me that he was going to try. He tried and he triumphed. He has been reunited to his family and so changed for the better that he proudly boasted to me not long ago he had talked to the detective who arrested him twice and that the detective did not recognize him."

"I know that the strongest man, with the best purpose on leaving prison, even if at once given a position, is almost sure to break down in a few days. He doesn't get over the prison nights and days, the agony of conscience and weary brain until he has been cheered and reassured. Of the 3,000 men who have been out of prison for some time and whom we interested and pledged to better lives I don't believe that 5 per cent have gone back to the old ways."

Mrs. McAlpin told of the need of help for the work and how Mrs. Booth was hampered in her work because she could not give her time exclusively to the prisons, but had to travel, lecturing throughout the country, to gather funds for the support of her work.

Mrs. McAlpin, who devotes the greater part of her time to prison work, told the story of three boys who had in childhood been sent to a reformatory where they had met bad companions. Afterward they started on careers of crime.

"They had wonderful affection and loyalty to one another," said Mrs. McAlpin. "One was lazy, hopelessly lazy; the second was delicate and apparently dying. When one was in prison, the others would aid him, using of their ill gotten means. It came about that the lazy man and the delicate man saw the light, and the lazy man went to work and the delicate one regained his strength, for the Lord of miracles is not gone. The third man said that it was too late to turn back, and he is now in Sing Sing prison waiting for the day of his electrocution."

Mrs. Booth, "the Little Mother," made one of the men the driver of a wagon of a Hope home, and when he would drive through his old haunts some would yell at him:

"Hello, 'Halleluia Bill!' Guess you're on the way to glory!"

"You're dead right, sure, and if you wasn't I'd get off dis wagon and smash in your faces!"

An Easter Hymn.

Hasty or unwise selection of hymns has caused more than one minister serious mortification, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine for April. A minister in an eastern city had charge of the Easter programme in the Sunday school of his church. Each child present was to receive an Easter egg, and when it came time for this part of the programme the minister rose and said, "We will now sing 'Awake, My Soul, to Cheerful Lays,' after which the Easter eggs will be distributed."

THE REXALL REMEDIES

Have made many friends in the few months that they have been on the market, and the

Rexall KIDNEY CURE

is one of the best. It is a liquid remedy and unlike pills—which have to dissolve, and they don't always do that—it enters into the circulation at once and goes right to the spot.

Two sizes, small 45c. and large 85c.

Sold only at the

RED CROSS PHARMACY

140 No. Main St., Barre, Vt.

MASCOT FOR SHAMROCK.

A Boston Friend of Sir Thomas Sends Him an Eagle.

An American eagle, a present from Frank Fuller of Boston to Sir Thomas Lipton, will be a mascot on board Shamrock III. In her races for the America's cup against the American yacht Reliance, says a Boston dispatch.

Frank Fuller, who sends the eagle to Sir Thomas, is a close friend of the famous yachtsman, and two years ago sent Sir Thomas a bulldog as a mascot. The eagle is eighteen months old. It was captured in the Rocky mountains when only four months old, and has been trained during its fourteen months' captivity so that it is now as gentle as a kitten. The bird measures eleven feet from wing tip to tip.

Carried \$8,500,000 Through Streets.

Known only to a few persons \$8,500,000 passed through the streets of Pittsburgh the other day after banking hours, says a Pittsburgh dispatch. The money comprised the contents of the vaults of the Trustmen's and Columbia national banks, which were moving from their former locations to the new Farmers' Bank building. The treasure was made up of specie, securities and the contents of the safe deposit vaults. It was all placed in huge sacks. In some instances two men were required to lift a sack.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

M. Curie, the discoverer of radium, has found that the rays of radium color glass a violet blue.

German papers state that it is possible to keep eggs fresh for any length of time by simply immersing them in a 10 per cent solution of silicate of soda, commonly called liquid glass. Eggs preserved in this way will hatch a year afterward.

In the occasional eclipse, like that of last April, the part of the moon in shadow disappears from view, seeming to be completely blotted out. The theory that these dark eclipses are due to atmospheric dust is being discussed by astronomers and is thought to be probable.

Regnier's Daughter.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The daughter of Regnier, whom Mme. Humbert declared took the name of Crawford, is the widow of an English diamond merchant named Phillips and lives at Bois-sie-le-Bertrand, near Meims, not far from the Chateau des Eaux Vives, which belonged to the Humbert family. She declares she never had any intercourse with the Humberts and never heard her father mention their names.

Jersey Statemen at Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Governor Murphy and Senators Kane and Dryden of New Jersey were guests of the president at Sagamore Hill. The object of the visit is to invite the president to attend the unveiling of the statue in memory of the New Jersey soldiers who fell at the battle of Antietam. H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago was among the president's guests at luncheon.

The Milling of Pillsbury's Best Flour—the successive stages of granulation and purification—is done by machinery of the most modern type, and is done by machinery throughout, no hand touching the middlings.

RECLAIMING ARID LANDS

Details of Plan For Converting Deserts Into Farms.

ONE MILLION ACRES INVOLVED.

Secretary Hitchcock Has Approved Five Irrigation Projects—No Sale of the Reclaimed Land to Be Made at Any One but Bona Fide Residents.

After nine months of careful investigation the geological survey has decided upon and Secretary Hitchcock has approved five irrigation projects to be developed under the terms of the arid land reservation act of June, 1902, says William E. Curtis, the Chicago Record-Herald Washington correspondent. These projects are to be located at Sweetwater dam, Wyoming; Gunnison tunnel, Colorado; Truckee and Carson rivers, Nevada; Milk river and St. Mary's lake, Montana, and Tonto creek, Arizona. Roughly estimated, they will make possible the irrigation of 1,000,000 acres of land at a cost of \$7,500,000, an average of \$7.50 an acre. As a matter of fact, however, much of the area that may be reached by water is unsuitable or unavailable for cultivation. It is not expected that more than 90 per cent of the total will be found worth irrigating, which will increase the average cost to something like \$12.50 an acre. The cost is eventually to be paid by the owners of the land reclaimed in ten annual installments. That is the policy of the government. Much of the land is already in the hands of private individuals, and undoubtedly that which still remains will be taken up by settlers as soon as the plans are made known, but the government will require pledges, that the cost of the reclamation will be refunded according to the provisions of the law.

The irrigation bureau of the geological survey will encounter many complications and legal difficulties in securing reservoir sites and rights of way, and the riparian laws of several states must be observed in every particular. The agents of the government understand that the reclamation scheme is still in the experimental state and have been proceeding with the greatest caution in order that the first step may be successful and attended by no serious errors. In selecting locations the first consideration is to insure a return of the costs of construction to the government, which depends entirely upon the availability of the land for cultivation and the disposition of settlers to own or occupy it. They will not venture upon any estimate or prediction as to the time required to complete the five projects mentioned. They must feed their way and modify their plans as difficulties and obstacles may develop.

Sweetwater dam is to be located on Sweetwater river at Devil's gap, forty miles west of the town of Casper and a similar distance north of Rawlins, Wyo. The total area to be reached by irrigation is 100,000 acres, and originally it was supposed that nearly all of it was susceptible of cultivation, but subsequent investigations have discovered large patches of alkali which will have to be eliminated from the estimates. Detailed inspection will determine the exact amount of lands that may be reclaimed, and only those suitable for agriculture will be included in the plan.

The Gunnison tunnel scheme is expected to reclaim nearly 100,000 acres near Montrose in central Colorado, but upon closer inspection this area will undoubtedly be cut down.

In Nevada it is proposed to divert water from Lake Tahoe, California, and its outlet, the Truckee river, into the Humboldt valley, and supply settlers in the vicinity of Reno. It is believed that nearly 200,000 acres may be reclaimed there.

The Milk river project in northern Montana is expected to reclaim nearly 500,000 acres in the vicinity of Malta and Glasgow, but this enterprise is attended by serious complications, because a part of the water supply comes from Canada.

At Tonto creek, eighty miles above Phoenix, Ariz., immense impounding reservoirs are to be located to provide a supply of water to irrigate about 200,000 acres in Salt River valley, which is already thickly settled. There is a private irrigation system already in operation, which makes it necessary for the government to establish its source of supply at a higher level than the canals already built.

The land necessary for ditches and reservoirs, which is now owned by private individuals, must be secured by condemnation proceedings. Public land within the area to be irrigated cannot be entered except under the homestead laws in tracts of not less than 40 nor more than 150 acres. When the plans are finally decided upon, the secretary of the interior is required by the law to give public notice of the location of lands to be irrigated, the number of acres that may be entered by any one person, the charge per acre for the water and the number of annual payments required. No sale can be made to any but bona fide residents. At least one-half of every entry must be irrigated, and the reclamation charges assessed against the claim must be paid before a patent can be issued.

Value of American Fuel to Hawaii.

Hawaiian fuel has heretofore been coal from Australia chiefly. Within a year this will be entirely superseded with fuel from California, with a saving of 25 to 50 per cent in cost. Contracts have already been signed for the delivery of 750,000 barrels of fuel oil per annum to Hawaii, and within a year the consumption will be 1,000,000 barrels per annum.

THE AERIAL TRICYCLE.

Novel Air Ship Invented by a Milwaukee Man.

GOT THE IDEA FROM THE FLY.

New Theory of Aerial Navigation—It Was Discovered Accidentally, Says the Inventor—Expects to Win St. Louis \$100,000 Prize.

Will Max Cohn of Milwaukee succeed in "lifting" the \$100,000 reward to be given at the St. Louis Louisiana Purchase exhibition to the man who exhibits the most successful air ship? He and many of his friends believe he has applied a principle to his proposed aerial tricycle that cannot fail to achieve this enviable success, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

"The sailing craft" principle is the open sesame to the coffers of the exposition corporation, according to many who have investigated the novel idea, and Mr. Cohn is busy these days organizing this company which is expected to bring more fame to Milwaukee.

The air ship will be about sixty feet in length and fourteen in diameter. It will be propelled and steered by human energy and have appended to the balloon a sort of tricycle, on which will sit the men who furnish the power and brains necessary to the operation of the great wingless flier.

The propeller will be affixed to the stern of the ship, but the rudder will be in front. This rudder will be in the form of a disk, as will also a pair of planes placed at the sides of the machine. The planes and rudder will all be kept in rapid revolution while the air ship is in motion, and here lies the secret of the inventor's idea.

His machine will weigh but a trifle more than the air it displaces, and it is his belief that by running the machine on its wheels along the ground and starting the propeller sufficient momentum can be attained to raise the slight weight from the earth. The propeller will keep the air ship in motion, while the horizontal disks, tilted upward, will raise the machine and the circular rudder turned either way will give the desired direction. But it is in the revolution of the three disks, which are expected to cut the air as does the revolving card, that the inventor plus his faith.

"Just how I came to form the idea of attempting to solve this difficult and fascinating problem I cannot remember," Mr. Cohn said to a reporter, "but at the age of sixteen I found myself at the task of constructing a flying machine, and I assure you I was so engrossed in it that I neglected my meals and other boyhood pleasures on account of it, and even today I can produce the scroll saw, wood, pieces of cigar boxes, glue, ingeniously constructed pulleys and other parts of this, my first attempt at childhood's fancy, which, as any one can readily imagine, was patterned after the construction of birds. Wherever the occasion presented itself, but never neglecting my duties, I made observations."

"Mischievous led to the discovery of my theory. Here's how it happened. After finishing a commercial course at a Spencerian business college I secured a position as bookkeeper in one of Milwaukee's leading dry goods houses. Here the cash boys, who were perhaps three or four years my junior, devoted their surplus energy and time to all kinds of youthful diversions, and among other things they made some wooden toy pistols which would shoot tiny pieces of cardboard by force of a trigger released rubber band. One day one of these boys tried to amuse himself by shooting at me. Although I often sailed stones or other flat missiles while at play, their action never attracted my attention as these tiny bits of pasteboard did, no doubt because I felt quite a pain when one struck me in the face or on the hands. While trying to evade them I noticed how gracefully and accurately they would revolve through the air, and all of a sudden it flashed through my mind, 'That's just the thing for a rudder in a flying machine.'"

"After that I secretly made experiments with such tiny pieces of cardboard by attempting to throw them with all my might, but always failed to obtain any such results as the toy pistol did by shooting them. Then I concluded to make experiments with larger pieces of pasteboard by twirling them through the air and was delighted with their action, which satisfied me that my theory was correct and that revolving planes ought to solve the problem of aerial flight. From that time until 1906 I experimented and kept my invention a secret for fear of being known as a crank, and time has demonstrated that my fears were well grounded. By studying and making observations of the flight of birds and the common house fly, which in my opinion surpasses any bird of flight, I eventually evolved an idea of an experimental machine which would embody the cheapest motive power and general construction and at the same time overcome those two other seemingly insurmountable obstacles, equilibrium and initial velocity, the latter being better known to the laity as 'the start.' With these objects in view I intend to make my first machine in the form of a tricycle."

Tramp Paid \$5 For Meal.

Mrs. Philip Cohen of 1308 Otter street, says a Franklin (Pa.) dispatch, enviously that she again filled his plate, following with a third portion. While the man was passing the pantry window she saw him throw something through it. She picked it up and found it to be a five dollar bill.

BACKACHE.



Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches."

"My mother got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—Miss Kate Bollman, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

SELF INDUCED AILMENTS.

The Folly of Nursing the Habit of Not Feeling Well.

Few people realize that their ailments are largely self induced, says O. S. Madden in Success. They get into a habit of not feeling well. If they get up in the morning with a slight headache or some other trifling indisposition, instead of trying to rise above this condition they take a positive pleasure in expatiating upon their feelings to any one who will listen. Instead of combating the tendency to illness by filling the lungs with pure, fresh air they do themselves with "headache tablets" or some other patent specific warranted to cure whatever ill they think they are suffering from. They begin to pity themselves and try to attract pity and sympathy from others. Unconsciously by detailing and dwelling upon their symptoms they re-enforce the first simple suggestions of illness by a whole army of thoughts and fears and images of disease until they are unfitted to do a day's work in their homes or offices.

There is greater danger that young girls who are delicate while growing up and lounge around the house and lie down whenever they feel the least bit out of sorts will form a habit of invalidism when they reach maturity.

How often do we see such girls "brace up" at once when anything happens which interests or excites them! An invitation to a reception or a ball or any other pleasant social function acts like a tonic. For the time being an instantaneous cure is effected. They are as well as anybody until after the entertainment.

Indolent mothers are frequently to blame for this physical and mental laziness, for it is nothing more, on the part of their daughters. A lounge or sofa is a positive curse in many a home, because it is such a temptation to lie down and succumb to trifling suggestions of illness or the least indisposition. A habit of giving in whenever you "don't feel like it" is fatal to all achievement and ruinous to self discipline, self poise and nobility and dignity of bearing.

Cannon on the Currency.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois was in Omaha the other day on his way farther west to look after some private business. "It is too early to make any predictions as to what may be done by congress in the way of currency legislation," said Mr. Cannon. "And then we don't know just what is happening or what is needed. It is true that a lot of eastern fellows think they are in a bad way and need currency legislation to help them out. But I notice that stocks are not down to a good investment basis even now. I see they have got everything 'way up too high, and things are now just getting back to normal. This question will right itself by the upbuilding of a healthy public sentiment."

Automobile Output in 1903.

In America alone 30,000 automobiles will be placed on the market during the present year, which will only supply half the demand.

Are You Hungry?

Does what you eat hurt you? If you are Bilious or have a Sluggish or Disordered Liver, or have Indigestion, you can be set right by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.